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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

For Period  
20 October to 26 October  
1946

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
NOV 14 1946  
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W E E K L Y . B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Financing Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry has allotted ¥650,000,000 to the prefectures for public assistance expenses under the Daily Life Security Law, for October, November, and December, 1946. The budget through December 1946, totals ¥2,015,769,000 out of the ¥3,000,000,000 appropriation for the fiscal year ending March 1947.

Public Welfare Publicity

Since 7 Sept., the Welfare Ministry has sponsored meetings in 17 cities to publicize the Daily Life Security Law. A like number are scheduled in other cities through 8 November. The meetings are conducted by Welfare Ministry officials themselves, or by such organizations as the Central Association of Social Workers, Central Welfare Committee-men's Association (Minsei\*iin) and prefectural welfare departments. The C.I. & E Information Division, at the request of this Section, has begun a series of conferences with Japanese Welfare and Education officials to stimulate further publicity of the new Law by lectures, radio talks, press and magazine articles, pamphlets, and movie shorts.

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

For the week ending 20 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shown 2982 hospitals with a bed capacity of 211,485 beds, 111,926 of which are occupied. There were 305,739 out-patients treated.

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On 22 and 23 October the council for reorganization of the Japan Medical Association; met in first formal session, to consider the reorganization of the Japan Medical Association into a democratic, self-governing body, divorced from governmental control and enunciating as its purpose, the maintenance of ethical standards; advancement of the service of medicine; the dissemination of medical knowledge and the promotion of the interest of the profession for the welfare of the public.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### General

For the purpose of improving inspection methods, the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare has adopted the "Score Card System" of dairy farm inspection.

The card recommended by the United States Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code was used as a guide. Dairy cows, barns, milking, handling milk and utensils are given a numerical rating based on 100 as a perfect score. A farm must score 50 or more in order to be approved.

##### Reports from Japanese

Monthly Animal Disease Report for September 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	0
Brucellosis	0

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<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Trichomoniasis	43
Toxoplasmosis	76
Swine Erysipelas	1
Swine Plague	36
Equine Scabies	1
Strangles	334
Eq Equine Infectious Anemia	62
Pullorum Chick	368

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 20-26 October 1946.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for August 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for August 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	21950	849	108	2664	6091
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	2	0	0	0	3
Post Mortem					
Total	2	0	0	0	6
Partial	262	7	0	85	348
Viscera	3501	34	0	825	715

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SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

A committee composed of the President, Vice-president, five prefec-tural delegates, three professors and five practitioners has been appointed by the president of Japanese Dental Association to study the reorganization of the Association along democratic principles.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

In Weekly Bulletin for period 13-19 October, statement regarding on-rollment at the Tokyo Demonstration School is in error. This should be corrected to read, "The patient census at the Tokyo Demonstration School, as of 18 October, is 420."

Facilities at the Tokyo Demonstration School are gradually being expanded. The Central Supply Room has been started and the Central Diet Kitchen is now functioning.

In conjunction with C. I. & E., press representatives from Japanese Magazine publishers attended a press conference at Radio Tokyo in which news information on "Standards of Nursing" will be disseminated to the general public.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 14-19 October:

	<u>14-19 Oct</u>	<u>Total Produced</u>
DDT Dusters	550	22,650

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14-19 Oct      Total Produced

Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gal.      884      9,120

Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type      208      3,250

The current production program for spraying equipment will be completed in the near future. This program was set up for production of 9600 sprayers, Knapsack type, 3 gallon and 3410 sprayers, semi-automatic, pump type.

Officials of the Welfare Ministry have been instructed to recompute requirements and place additional orders accordingly. A total of 40,000 DDT Dusters has been established for current program.

Report of the Health and Welfare Ministry indicates production of medical supplies during September as follows:

Controlled medicines	¥21,763,796
Non controlled Medicines	74,554,512
Patent Medicines	75,933,727
Sanitary Materials	3,112,802
Dental Materials	1,786,339
Biologicals	10,927,932

The above figures approximate those for the months of July and August. A decrease of approximately ¥5,000,000 occurred in the production of patent medicines during September as compared to production of patent medicines during August.

Report indicated production of sulfonanides as follows:

Sulfanilamide	3,304 kg
Disulfanilamide	224 kg
Acetylsulfanilamide	1,437 kg
Sulfathiazole	119 kg

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Sulfamethiazole	282 kg
Sulfaguanidine	457 kg
Sulfapyridine	336 kg

In order to provide sufficient sulfathiazole for treatment of gonorrhoea, officials of the Health and Welfare Ministry were requested to place special emphasis on immediately accelerating production. Plans have now been completed for production of 1000 kgs in November, 1520 kgs in December and 2000 kgs monthly during 1947.

Additional emphasis is being placed on production of typhus vaccine. Plans have been made for production of 10,000,000 cc by 1 April 1947.

### Distribution

Reports from the Central Medicine Distributing Company indicated that the purchases of controlled medicaments from manufacturers during the preceding month amounted to ¥28,259,852.47, which was slightly lower than that of the previous month. The sales amounted to ¥32,842,220.61. This amount exceeded the previous month's activities by ¥3,000,000.

### Narcotics

According to the narcotic report from the Japanese Government for the month of August, the total number of narcotic registrants in Japan has reached a total of 80,352, an increase of 3,041 over the month of July when registration of narcotic dealers was inaugurated under new narcotic regulations.

The breakdown of the registrants by classes is as follows:

Compounders	6
Producers	8
Central Wholesalers	12

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Local Wholesalers	191
Retailers	6,377
Practitioners	65,517
Exempt Narcotic Dealers	<u>8,243</u>
Total	80,352

Information furnished by the report indicates enforcement activities are improving since sizeable quantities of narcotics were seized from illicit traffickers. No large thefts of narcotics were reported. It is imperative that Japanese prefectural narcotic authorities maintain close liaison with other prefectural agencies, especially in obtaining prompt reports of narcotic arrests, seizures, thefts, and convictions for forwarding to the Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

The report also shows that retailers and practitioners are being supplied narcotics from local wholesalers in minimum amounts for legitimate medical purposes as provided by Japanese narcotic regulations.

Three arrests were made as a result of investigation activities directed by Narcotic Control Officers. Among the arrests was the third in a series resulting from narcotics being diverted into illicit channels from the dispensaries of ships formerly operating as repatriation vessels.

The Narcotic Control Officer returned from Korea where he rendered assistance and technical advice in connection with Narcotic Control activities in Korea.

## SECTION VII

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

Two motion pictures were previewed, concerning mosquito control and

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fly control respectively. The mosquito control film is intended for showing to the general public, whereas that on the fly is intended primarily for use in schools and among children. Both films are technically excellent and will be of considerable value in the program of public education.

A film strip on epidemic typhus fever and its control was reviewed at the same time. This film strip was produced during the early part of the year and approximately five hundred prints are, at present, in circulation.

A conference was held with the Chief of Section, the Military Government Public Health Officer, Eighth Army, and interested divisions and consultants of this section to formulate a program for the forthcoming Military Government Public Health Officers' Conferences to be held at Kyoto and Sendai.

#### Typhus Control

Conferences were held during the week with the Typhus Control Officer of the Welfare Ministry, at which the following was accomplished:

Training programs were scheduled for Sapporo, Hokkaido, 7 and 8 November, and for Akita City, Akita, on 12 and 13 November.

The subject matter for the classes was outlined in detail and a program prepared.

Qualified lecturers were obtained for the courses.

Plans were made for the holding of similar courses at a later date in the other regions of the country.

#### Water Supply

It is estimated that at the present time plants in the Tokyo water supply system are producing 25% over their rated capacity. The supply of

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water however, remains inadequate even though the total leakage has been reduced from approximately 80% to less than 50% during the past year. Work is continuing on the reduction of leakage, and it is hoped this can be brought down at least to the 25% which was considered normal.

#### Sewage Disposal

An inspection was made of the Kohoku Sewage Disposal Plant. The plant is in a poor state of maintenance. Treatment of sewage at this plant is made extremely difficult by the fact that the solid content of the sewage treated is exceedingly low, the sewage being diluted by storm water and waste water from bathing facilities and other sources.

#### Insect and Rodent Control

Reports have been received from the Japanese sources to the effect that many of the insect and rodent control teams in the prefectures have ceased to function and their personnel has been scattered. Prefectural health officers are requested to look into the present status of the teams in their respective prefectures as it is desired that these teams should not disappear with the passing of the mosquito season. Rodent control activities must be pursued at all times, and in the winter there remains the problem of lice and epidemic typhus fever.

#### Venereal Disease Control

Inspection trips to the field in company with venereal disease control officers of the Welfare Ministry, Prefectures or local governments show common errors of procedure. Some of these can be corrected locally, others can only be changed by action at the national level.

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No venereal disease control programs exist for the general population, attention being focused entirely on prostitutes, entertainers, and in some instances, waitresses.

Public facilities are not being used due to the belief of prefectoral Venereal Disease Control Officers that they have no jurisdiction of Venereal Disease Control work in non-prefectoral establishments. This has led to distribution of the work to private physicians who, while they accept our drugs, are difficult to supervise and instruct, and have little or no concern for a public Venereal Disease Control program.

Common technical deficiencies noted in a number of areas, which can be corrected locally are:

Overcrowded, noisy examining rooms. Patients should be examined singly with only the clinician and nurse present. Too many men clerks and registrars are present in women's clinics and should be replaced by women.

Poor lighting, so that it is obvious that the clinician cannot make a thorough inspection.

Clinicians work too mechanically as though the motions were learned by rote and as though every patient presented the pathology.

Inadequate utilization of diagnostic and laboratory aids.

Physical inspections are done in one room by one clinician, while slides and other laboratory preparations are obtained by another doctor. Each patient should be placed on the examining table and draped so that a complete inspection can be done at one time, by the same clinician. No other patients should be in the examining room unless two or more examinations are being conducted at the same time behind screens or partitions.

An insufficient number of women are being diagnosed clinically

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as having gonorrhea. In the absence of culture facilities it is well known that smears will only find about one-third of the cases of chronic gonorrhea in women.

Insufficient preparations of material from Skene's glands are being obtained.

The clinician should wear gloves while examining patients.

A request for basic information of the existing Venereal Disease program in each prefecture will soon be sent out to each prefectoral health officer. When this information is assembled, it will give a complete survey of the program as it exists in Japan at the present time.

#### Port Quarantine

On Wednesday 23 October the Liberty Ship R. L. Stevenson was inspected at the Mikami dockyards, Yokohama. This ship had been prepared for cyanido fumigation by Japanese personnel. The object of the inspection was to determine whether or not the Japanese fumigators were qualified for this work. It was the opinion of those present that preparations had been adequate and were indicative of a satisfactory degree of technical knowledge on the part of the Japanese. GHQ, Eighth Army and COMNAVJAP were represented at this inspection for which arrangements were made by the Port Quarantine Consultant, in cooperation with the other offices concerned.

#### SECTION VIII

##### CONSULTANTS

#### Nutrition Division

The Annual meeting of the Japanese Nutritionists was held in Takarazuka Japan, 21 and 22 October. Col. O. F. Sans, MC Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, Col. Paul E. Howe SnC, Nutrition Consultant and Miss

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Agnes R. O'Donnell of PH&W, addressed the group. Particular attention was given to the conduct of nutrition survey.

Nutrition Survey

Comparative results of nutrients in grams and calories and various classes of food per capita for the May and August nutrition surveys for Mines and Railway Works are given in the attached tables.

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The average results by regions should show differences in food patterns for various parts of Japan. Comparison of the results of the August survey with the previous May survey, however, failed to show marked differences in the amounts of various classes of food consumed, in the surveyed regions. The recorded variations show a higher consumption of wheat, other grains and vegetables in August.

#### SECTION VII

#### MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1- Communicable Disease Report for week ending 19 October 1946.
- #2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 12 October 1946.

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Attachments missing